GRANT.

The Fighting on Tuesday North of the James River.

Gallant Conduct of the Troops Under General Hancock.

Storming and Capture of Rebel Works.

BRILLIANT CAVALRY OPERATIONS.

The Rebel General Chambliss and Acting General Cherardie Killed,

THE SECOND CORPS.

Mr. Fintey Anderson's Despatch. OV NEW MARKIT ROAD, } GENERAL HANCOCK'S MOVEMENTS.

ations of our forces under Major General en of a very luteresting and important character. The there had hard fighting and heavy losses. The ardest fighting took place in front of the enemy's works, sear Flussier's millipond, between the Centrali and Charles City roads; but spirited skirmishing also occurred up the Charles City road, where it is crossed by Deep ottom creek, and near White's Tayern, about seven

From Strawberry Plains, where the troops were marshalled, they had already moved out in column and denond. It is obvious that the policy of the enemy, unorcas so as to meet those dispositions. And the result as been that movements and counter movements have been made on both sides, with alternate temporary ad-Vantages and reverses.

At an early bour a recommonstance in considerable ferce was made up the Charles City road for the purpose of deo a vigorous assault whenever a favorable opportunity night be afforded. General Gregg, in executing the oralong the Charles City road as far as Deep Bostom creek, there it was joined by a brigade of infantry under Geno ral Miles, of Barlow's division, and then, both cavalry and infantry operating in conjunction, moved upon the and continued falling back, with an occasional halt and

While our cavalry was thus following up the retiring bemy there was one point where a stand was attempted. the Sixteenth Pennsylvania, in Colonel Gregg's brigade, marged down the road. No sconer had they heard bugies sound the charge than the rebels Bactly departed. They were part of General W. B. F. Lee's cavalry division, the brigade immediately confronting Gregg being commanded by GENERAL CHAMBLISS.

neral endeavored to rally his troopers, Dut without avail; for when the head of our charging lumn was close open the rear of the flying fugitives he en almost alone upon the field, where his men had sorted him while he was striving to raily them. It as an exciting score—the column of our cavalry dashag forward on the field, the rebels retreating, and their neral, at the post of dauger, attempting to inspire them But a bullet soon killed his horse, and another pierced the breast of the youthful general. He died almost instantly, of the Military Academy at West Point, in the class of 2852, but, anxious to substitute the joys of domestic life for the vicissitudes of the service, he resigned his comon in the Mounted Rifles on the 4th of March, 1854. o private life. After the rebellion had begun, and the Bouth made a strong appeal to her chivalric sons to unsheath the sword in her defence, a controlling sense of duly to his native State—which is Virginia—much more than a desire to wage war against our government, induced him to take an active part in the present contest. He was a man of superior education, warm domestic and social affections, exquisite manners, temperament and tastes, and througheat his whole career he manifested a high sonse of honor, moral rectitude and Christian obligations. It is a said but suggestive contemplation that so elegant a gantleman and good a Christian fell fighting for a cause in whose defence he must have entored not without reluctance. Upon the body we found a valuable military map and a pocket Testament. It appears to be clearly manifest that he must have had some strange forebodings of his unbappy fate; for on the fly leaves of this pocket Testament had written first his name and rank, "J. R. Chamblies, Brigadier General. P. A., C. S., March, 1864," and, in addition to a few striking passages of Scripture, the prophetic prediction, as it may be called, and polite request:—"If I am Rilled in this struggle, will some kind friend deliver this book to my dear wife? J. R. C., Jr., Jane S, 1864." These are the passages of Scripture, in his own hundwriting:—"So teach us to number our days that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom." "He that leveth his his chall lose it, and he that shatch his life in the world shall keep it unto life eternal." It may be a pleasing reflection to his relatives and friends, especially th made a strong appeal to her chivalric sons to unhis own hundwriting.—'So teach us to number our days that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom." 'He that leveth his hie shall lose it, and he that acts the his hie in this world shall lose it, and he that acts the his hie in this world shall keep it unto hid eternal." It may be a pleasing rediction to his relatives and friends, especially his wire, whom he loved so tenderly, to know that his remains have failen his the hands of those who, just after he had been stricken dawn, recognized in the face of the drying General the feathres of one who had been their companion long ago, that in obedience to the orders of General Hancock, while the body was carried to the cert so that it could not be recovered as a trophy of war, it has been buried decently at the "Potterles" on the New Market and halvern Hill road, near Bailey's creek, and a beadboard placed above the grave, with the name and runk of the decented, so that his reshing place may be remembered in case it should afterwards be deemed desirable by his friends to have his remains removed. And this techniqual filestrates he fact that we hear no individual males against our common kindred who have bindry made then technes our oremies in arms; but that we can afford to bears magnanimous towards even those who attempt to destroy the Union as we are confident in the justice and final triumph of our cause.

After the death of the rebel General Chambliss our forces, under Gregg and Mikes, pushed their reconnoises ance along the Chaeles City road to within nearly half a mile of Whife's Tavesta, which is about seven mies from Richmond. A strong line of introcuments, with artillery, was as certained to be not far beyond, and it was

to along the Chacles City road to within nearly half a of White's Tavera, which is about seven mine from mond. A strong line of intreachments, with artild, was as certained to be not far beyond, and it was deemed a udent to attack it. The object of the reconsance had been fulfilled. Consequently, in obedience riders, Gera vial Mines withdrew from that advanced iton, and, re turning by the same route by which be marched out in the marning, he took up a position to est the right flank of the troops which were in line of le, under the more immediate command of General etc.

Birney.

REART. CAVALEY MOVEMENTA.

During the afterdoom, however, whilst Miles was returning to , was old position, the enemy, who had been massing troe we near White's Tayern, came sweeping down the Ch. Wes City road with cavalry and infantry, and forced Ge. weal Gregg to withdraw his enersity to the morth side of Pa will Bostom run, a distance of many tywo matter from the wells to which he had advanced this morrhog. He was holds the same position that he hold before he west out on the reconnoisance. A mong the loss in Miles' brigade, which will probably by one hundred and fifty, at weveral who were captured by the enemy is the decise ju wile through which his troops were sompplied to pass.

compile to pass.

COLONEL, CREGO WOUNDED.

Among the wounded in the cavalry, which will be near one hundred, is Colonel G. 'egg, of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania, commanding the navinuced brigade, who was shot in the wrist during the jecomologance this morning. Generals Gregg and Miles have been compilmented for their efficiency.

NEWAL BIRNEY'S MOVE WHEEL-CAPTURE OF REFEL In the meantime, while these operations were transpiring on the right of our line, Gas eral Birney was conducting still more active operations towards the centre, whilst lariow and Mott were performing the functions assigned them on the left, Having previously placed goods of his forces in position between the Central and Charles City roads, the text of his line res. Ing near Finster's milliond, General Birney made a very vigorous

stiark. General R. F. Foster's brigade, of Terry's deviews, led the advance, supported on the right fank by Council Grain's and in the centre by Colonel Food's and Hawley's. These troops advanced in guant style, and soon striking the chemy's skinnesh like, which was longer than ours, and like, which was longer than ours, and flower, the form of the first and lit was not long before there was a spirited engagement with the enemy. Some of Money's batteries, assisted by thise under Ames and Roder, replied with full effect to the enemy. Some of Money's batteries, assisted by thise under Ames and Roder, replied with full effect to the enemy's artiflery, doing great execution among the troops, which were marking on to support the line. Crossing a deep ravine and going through an almost impenstrable jungie, Binney's troops, under the supervision of General Ferry, captured the first line of rille pits and some forty or fits prisoners. The troops were reformed in this line, when Pond's brigade, supported by Hawley's, assisted on the left by a regiment of colored troops, made a grand charge on the main line and corried it, capturing four colors, it is said, although I have seen but two, and about two hundred prisoners.

although I have seen but two, and about two hundred prisoners.

Acting deneral differences by, was Colonel Gherardie, commanding the robet Ceneral Wright's bracide, while the General is away on leave of absence. The fire was terrific for a time, and the losses on both sides were serious. After the works were taken two brigades of Turner's division were brought forward to assist in holding the intrenchments we had captured. COLONEL CAMB KILLED

After the main hus had been secured Colonel Craig's brigade, of Mett's division, was sent to follow up the enemy's retirement; but our progress was soon checked by assautts made by the enemy's reinforcements. Colonel Craig, who was a most gallant and meritorious officer, was killed by a built to the head.

Colonel Osborne, commanding one of Turner's brigades, was wounded. Licutemant Colonel McGilbray, commandant of artiliery for Eirney, was stightly wounded, and Captain Briscoe, one of Birney's aftes de camp, was sightly wounded in the abdomen.

Birney captured two hundred and seventy-six prisoners, sixteen of whom are commissioned officers. They belong to some of the brigades and divisions of D. H. Hill's and Longstreet's corps. There was a report among their troops that Lee was there in person.

FERSONAL.

Generals Mott and Barlow, and Colonel Smyth each per-

troops that Lee was there to person.

PESSONAL.

Generals Mott and Barlow, and Colonel Smyth each performed the duties severally assigned to them by the Major General commanding. Also Dow's and Rickett's batteries, which did some spiendid shooting.

leries, which did some splendid shooting.

OUR WITHDRAWAL.

In the course of the alternoon the enemy had massed an immense number of troops in front of the position held by Birney; and though the enemy failed to rotake the position by a direct assault, he eventually reguined it by manoenvering; for the topography of the country was of such a character that he was at length enabled to push a force through a ravine which separated one brigade of ours from another; party in consequence of which and partly because our lines were not correspondingly advanced on the right and lett of the captured point, rendering the line liable to be enfladed, as indeed it actually was, General Birney was compelled to withdraw his troops from that advanced position, which, however, is now between the opposing forces and is not held by either party.

was, General Birney was compelled to withdraw his troops from that advanced position, which, however, is now between the opposing forces and is not held by either party.

OUR LOSESS
throughout the day will no doubt exceed a thousand in killed, wounded and captured. From the statements of prisoners and the number of his killed and wounded which we have seen, it is believed that the enemy's casualties would not be covered by that number.

Full lists of casualties cashol be procured to night. The following is an additional list of wounded in the First division, Second corps, or July 15:—

Richard Castray, 80th N Y, Fight arm fractured.

Rolt G Smith, B. 146th Ps, right, side, contusion.

C Yancey, F. 100th N Y. left hand, slightly.

Wallace Hill, K, 145th Pa, finger.

Phil listerin, D, 7th N Y.

Nicholas Van Pels. B, 2d N Y artillery, shoulder, flesh.

Adm Glies, D, 2d N Y artillery, left hand.

Fred Davey, Sstin Nasa, let leg, flesh.

James F Morrisou, 2d N Y artillery, left foot.

John Yreckner, 7th N Y artillery, left foot.

John Veckner, 7th N Y artillery, left foot.

John Weis, 145th Pa, knee.

J S Weible, 119th Pa, jaw, flesh.

Was Lother Hills of the pa, jaw, flesh.

Win Lother 148th Pr., leg. lesh.

John Blater, 7th N Y artillery, back.

M F Lowis, 145th Pa, knee.

J S Weible, 119th Pa, jaw, flesh.

John Sing, 145th Pa, knee.

J S Weible, 119th Pa, jaw, flesh.

Win Valentine, 65th N Y, leg, fach.

John Singeon, 140th Pa, right side.

John Weish, 39th New York, foot fractured.

George Buitery, 7th N ew York infty, breast, slightly George, 50th, 15th Pa, shoulder dead.

Part Powderlys, 25th New York infty, breast, slightly George, 50th, 15th Pennylvania cavalry, foot.

John Pay, 59th New York, toe

C A Mills, 36th Weiscensin, thigh fractured.

Jeseph Burke, 7th New York infty, breast, slightly.

Lorenz Grawford, 13th Pennsylvania, leg, flesh.

Peter Burnett, 125th New York infty, breast, slightly.

Lorenz Grawford, 13th Pennsylvania, leg, flesh.

Peter Burnett, 15th Penn, lett fip.

Leet Albert Deplone, 7th

fractured. W H Kellerman, 148th Pennsylvania, back. Andrew Wild, 61st New York, hand. Harmon Dunklow, 26th Michigan, hand and knee. THE TENTH CORPS.

Mr. William H. Merriam's Despatch. HRADQUARTERS, TENTH ARMY CORPS, August 16—Evening.

THE BATTLE OF DEEP RUN. The fight of to-day will be officially reported upon and hereafter known as the battle of Deep run, it having already been so christened by Major General Birney.

of the contest may be summed up briefly as follows:rebel generalaffour rebel battle flags, four hundred prisoners, and are advanced beyond the position we held

THE DETAILS. of the Tenth corps operating with Hancock moved from the position held on the morning of the 15th to a point same time about two miles from the old position. Two Pon's or Coan's, stoutly charged the first line of works, into which the rebels had just previously been victors ously driven. These works were immediately in front of the extreme right of our line, and

front of the extreme right of our line, and wore most bandsomely carried, together with the capture of a number of prisoners. The largest number of wounded in this assault were of Foster's brisade. This attack from the right of the line was made by Terry's division, the line being the one held by Major General Birney at the close of operations on the night of the lifth inst. In addition to the forces already meetioned, a part of Brizadier General William's (Brine's 's division') participated in this attack, the remainder of it being at hand, in strong and healthful support, and sustaining a heavy, and, necessarily, a depicting firs.

An OMD AND HONORED PENINGUA ERIGADE AIDS THE ATTACK.

Those whose minds revert to the famous Feninsula campaign, and remember even a few of the surring incidents that marked that animated era of the war, will not fail to remember the patriotic part enacted by the Second brigale of the third divinion. Second corps. commanded to day by the gallant and Jearless follows, commanded to day by the gallant and Jearless follows. This was General Birney's old Pentusuis brigade, and, in compliment to him and his distinguished services, it was zent over by General Hancock to ald in weaving another chaplet of lasting victory around the head of the Teath corps general.

General General Cavaler.

During these movements Gregg's cavalry were operat-

During these movements Gregg's cavalry were operating with effect on the Charles City road, and contributed in no small degree to the general results of the day. The cavalry forces were ably supported by Miles' brigade of the Second corps.

Of the enemy's works was carried about ten o'clock by the same troops, whose persistence and volor had carried the first line but a short time before. It cost us an hone's hearty and destructive fighting, in woods and at about range. The chief leaves of the day were sestained by us at this time.

Among the chief casualties up to this hear were the mortal wounding of tokenel Craig, fireasy reverted to, and the very revere wounding of tokenel Colonel Orders, of the Twenty fourth Manaschussette, a most carable and exocient officer, commanding the Second brigade, Second division, Tenth corps. When wounded Oslonel Order, was a the frent, superintending the movements of his brigade.

THE EXCHTEENTH CORPS.

Mr. John A. Brady's Despatch.

&c., which remain scattered here and there along the ture of the ground, the water has been almost entirely absorbed. The roads have been decidedly improved. The immenso thickness of dust beretofore rendered travelling anything but comfortable; but everything is

Private Wilcox, of Company E, Eleventh Pennsylva savalry, who was captured on the extreme left of the ifne by the rebels some days ago, succeeded in escaping from the enemy vesterday, while being taken from Petersburg to Richmond. He remained hid all day, and at night passed through their lines and swam the Appointance.

The Washington Telegrams. Washington, August 18, 1864.
The mail steamer from City Point this morning brought hither seventy-five rebel prisoners, among whom were

reater proportions than at first supposed, the combined osses of the Second and Tenth corps in killed and ounded being from eight hundred to one thousand, while the loss of the rebels was also severe.

The position gained by us was still held on To

On Tuesday there was some shelling by our forces to There were indications of another advance on our part yesterday.

The Fortress Monroe Telegrams. FORTRESS MONROE, August 17, 1864. The steamer Thomas Morgan arrived here this morning

She brought two hundred wounded soldiers belonging to the Tenth army corps. Our forces on the north side of the James river have

had very continuous and severe skirmishing every day

ported, but have no definite statement of the number. killed or wounded.

killed or wounded.

The following is a list of the deaths in Hampton Hospital since the last roport:—Joseph S. Dennison, 76th Pennsylvania: Frank L Gibbs, 21st Connecticut; Caleb D Sherman, 89th New York: Peter B Barteles, 132d Ohio; Geo E Jellett, 7th New York battery; N Emery, 7th New Hampshre; Lewis Crummeil, 22d U S C; N Brougham, 188th Pennsylvania: Antoine Prown, 12th Maine; Wm Marray, 30th Maine; Simeon B Coffin, 8th Maine; Ami Devine, 2d Pennsylvania; John Mitchell, 22d U S C; N Brougham, 188th Pennsylvania; John Mitchell, 22d U S C; J no H Hyney, 98th New York: Faxery, 13dd Ohio; Geo W Jones, 142d Ohio; G Walker, 176th New York: E Smith, 163d Ohio; Cyrus Gunn, 163d Ohio; W M Johnson, 8th Connecticut; G H Mickell, 2d New York artiflery; F S Hamblin, 13dh Ohio; R Morrison, 1st Maryland cavalry; Wm Johnson, 8th Connecticut; E Williams, 134th Ohio; James Carroll, — South Carolina (rebel); John Barney, 22d Connecticut; E Williams, 134th Ohio; James Carroll, — South Carolina (rebel); John Barney, 2d Connecticut; M V Stafford, 3d Pennsylvania; Adam Andrews, 2d Pennsylvania artillery; John Hughes, 169th New York; A Twinting, 134th Ohio; D Pesabody, 11th Maine; Abram Wood, 1st D C cavalry, Joe Stali, 97th New York; Wm B-uback, 11th Pennsylvania cavalry; Abram Young, 148th New York; Neison Carter, 5th US colored; G Pullen, 13th Indiana; Daniel Waltmire, 55th Pennsylvania; O D Sherman, 93th New York; Heury Speiss, 67th Ohio; O F Washburne, 4th New Hampsaire; J H Plummer, 30th Maine; Jua A Forsyth, 2th Maine; Wm Evens, 6th Ohio; Mark Spangler, 183d Ohio; Geo W Wright, 132d Ohio; Geo K Wright, 132d Ohio; Geolored; Jas Hoff Maryland; A Sergaant, 24th Massachmetts, Alox Rhodes, 95th New York; Wm B Matthews, 67th Ohio; bavid Kinoba, 1st U S colored; Samuel Lvagrey, 1st U S colored.

Deaths in the Chesapeake Hospital—Liout John O'Neil, Battery H, 2d New York artillery; Capt A J Beach, 13th New York artillery; Liout Ira Realer, 142d Ohio National Guard; Levi L Marsh, 22d Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Colonel Sanders, of the 19th Wisconsin, has partially recovered from a severe sickness, and is appointed provost marshal of Norloik, much to the satisfaction of his many friends.

THE PIRATE TALLAHASSEE.

PORTLAND, Me., August 18, 1064.

The schooner S. B. Harris, of Dorchester, Captain captured, August 15, twenty miles west of Seal Island,

The Harris brought in the crews of the following schooners, which were captured and souttled by the

Schooner Howard, Captain Burr, of New York. Schooner Etta Caroline, Capt. Poor, of Portland. Schooner Restless, of Boothbay. All the foregoing were captured by the Tallahassee on

Monday. their clothing and effects, and were kindly treated.

The Howard had been previously captured by the

All the orews of the vessels captured represent the Tallahassee as being very heavily armed. -

She was short of coal, and inquired for the nearest port to obtain a supply. Her officers also inquired all about the fishermen in the Bay of Chalcur, where she is probably bound.

Arrival of the Tallahussee at Halifax. The pirate Tallahassee arrived here this morning, and is now couling from a vessel alongside of her, and will pro-

bably take her departure some time during the night. Pursuit of the Tallahassee. . Washington, August 18, 1864.

The Navy Department had ordered two ressels to proceed to Halifax several days before the official informa-

The Pilots of the Wm. Bell and James Funk. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, August 17, 1864. The following paper is now being circulated among subscribers will be sent to you from time to time:-

subscribers will be sent to you from time to time:—
TO THE BOARD OF UNDREWRITERS, MERCHARTS AND CHIMENS
OF NEW YORK:—
The recent capture of the Sandy Hook pilothoats
James Funk, No. 22, and William Bell, No 24, by the
rebel steamer fallshassee, incites an appeal to your
generosity to subscribe from your abundance to a fund
for the purchase of new boats for the unfortunate pilots
who were the owners of the captured vessels. By this
disaster they have lost in a day the savings of years of
toil and hardship in their arduous and dangerous profession; and, as almost their entire fortunes were invested in their boats, the consequences to them are
ruitous. Whatever may be subscribed will be equally
divided between the owners of the two boats; and it is
carnestly hoped that, for the credit of this great commercial metropolis, a sum may be subscribed sufficient
to place them very soon in as good a position as they
were before this calamity overtook them.

Subscriptions to this object will be received at the
Pilot office, No. 69 South street, New York, or by Webb
& Bell, shipbuilders, Greenpoint, L. L.

A Puff for Edmund Kirke's Forthcom-

A Puff for Edmund Kirke's Forthcoming Book.

TO THE RDITOR OF THE HERALD.

In your issue of this morning you state that—

"Mr. Kirke, in a recent lecture in Rhode Island, said that after an argument with the rebei President on the dissistrous consequences to the South of a continuance of the war, and the advantages of peace and reunion, "I then had a considerable conversation with Mr. Davis, in which I directly offered him the terms which I had been authorized to mugaet," and that "they were, in general, entire abelition, a general amnesty, no confiscation, the debts of the South to be ignured, the debts of the general government to be borne by all the States."

The above remarks, which I presume are copied from

The above remarks, which I presume are copied from The above remarks, which I presume are copied from the Providence Press, are grossly incorrect. I said nothing of the kind. I was not authorized to offer any terms whatever to Mr. Bevis, and I did not offer him shy. Neither did my companion. What schooling passed between Jed. Davis, Colenel Jagnes said myself, on the eccasion of our interview, is fully reported in the last chapter of my book, "Down in Tennessee," and from the advance sheets of that book I read on the occasion alided to saying nothing more and nothing less than is "therein set down."

J. R. Gilalore (EDMUND RIREE).

Phostor, August 17, 1864.

Boot Race at Four threepale.

The race between the Pitt-burg boot rathight and the Poughkeepale but Branger took place this afternoon, the former being bully beaten. Time, thirty-five minutes and twenty seconds.

SHARP FIGHT AT DALTON.

Impetuous Charge of the Colored Infantry.

The Rebels Driven Back in Confusion,

Our Nashville Despatch. NASHVILLE, August 18, 1864. after his repulse at Dalton, and is trying to get on to the Steedman engaged him near Graysville on the 16th mat. and defeated him, General Steedman is reported

unded, and Colonel Straight, of the Fifty-first Indiana

Volunteers, killed. was repulsed with a loss to him of one hundred and fifty men. Colonel Liebold, commanding the post, was rein United States colored troops charged upon Wheeler, who fell back, and finally retreated. The Union loss was about

Newspaper Accounts.

following highly interesting intelligence :-The rebeis in their attack on Dalton, Georgia, nun

howitzers. They were commanded by Major Genera the Second division, commanded by Colonel Liebold.

On Sunday morning the rebels approached the town in ine of buttle, and General Wheeler sent forward the folowing formal letter for the surrender of the place:-To prevent the eclasion of blood, I have the honor to demand the immediate and unconditional surrender of the forces under your command at this garrison.

JAMES WHEELER,

Major General, commanding Confederate forces.

Cel. Liebold responded in the following laconic terms:—

I have been placed here to defend the post, but not to arrender it. R. SEISOLD, Commanding United States forces.

The rebels outnumbered Colouel Leibold ten to one, and is command sought protection in their earthworks and large brick building. The invade: s swarmed into the town, but were gallantly

kept at bay by the garrison, who; from their earthworks, moved down the rebois in great numbers.

On Monday morning General Steedman arrived with

A skirmish at once commenced, and the garrison rai-

At this stage the Fourteenth United States colored infantry, Colonel Morgan commanding, were ordered to

With a ringing cheer and an impetatous rush, which was irresistible, they charged upon the rebels, who broke

The rebels slightly damaged the railroad track one mile

this side of Dalton. The damage has been repaired.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

Nakuvilla, August 16, 1804.

Nothing has come through from the front since the 10th, communication having been somewhat interrupted by a raid of Wheeler on Dalkon and Galboun. Despairing of fereing Sherman back in any other way, Hood has en danvored to cut his communication, and sent Wheeler with seventeen hundred men, for that purpose. Wheeler made his appearance at two or three points on the road, simultaneously, on Sunday. One party captured ditteen hundred head of cattle at Calhoun, three hundred and fity head being subsequently recaptured, and the rebels lost the remainder in stampedes. The railroad was cut near Calhoun, but the damage was slight, being repaired in two hours, four trains passing north to Dalton, barely getting in before Wheeler besigged the place.

About four P. M., Wheeler with one thousand six hundred men and some six bounders, having moved around Reas cea, appeared before hithen, demanding its surrender. Colonel Liebald, of the Second Missouri, declined, and skirmishing begon in the city. Colonel Liebald's men gradually fell back, by orders, lighting as they retreated, to the railroad depot, where Wheeler attacked and was bady repulsed. Liebold's line handsomely covered the railroad and trains which had come up from Calhoun passed through, running the gauntiet, and reached Chatianoga. They nerrowly escaped a squad of cavatrymen mediately loaded with troops by General Steedman, and

tanooga. They narrowly escaped a squad of cavairymen sent to cut the railroad north of halton. They were immediately loaded with troops by General Steedman, and sent to the assistance of Colonel Liebold. At midnight on Sanday Colonel Liebold held his own, and it is believed be can repulse the enemy.

Wheeler's lorce is reported at one thousand five hundred men; but it appears to be divided. It was believed his purpose was to destroy the tunnel One of the squads is reported to have captured a train near Aliatoona. His raid will doubtless, be a brief one. It will not seriously interfere with Sherman's operations at Atinuta. Of these operations nothing later has been received here than that all is quiet.

Operations Before Atlanta.

Entwern the Branches of Urby Creek, }
Follow Conty, G., August 9, 1864.

Our lesses in the assault which we made upon the enemy's lices on the 6th instant were considerable. They were not less than three hundred in the Fourteenth corps (deperal R. W. Johnson commanding), of which at least one bundred and 6th was the regular brigade, which belongs to Soneral King's division, and is at present commanded by Colonel Mudge, of the Eneventh Michigan But we drove the robels from their skirmish line and a considerable line of intrenchments, killed and wounded over two hundred, and took two hundred and 6th prisoners. Yesterday but little of consequence was done upon any portion of the line, except occasional cannonading and incessant skirmishing. All along the front of the Fourteenth corps our own lines are in the closest proximity to those of the robels. There is one place on the front of General A Baird's division where the opposing tortifications are not more than seventy-five yards apart Whenever a head a pears above either parapet, it is the signal for a dozen bails to be discharged from the other.

The Twenty-third corps (Schoffeld's) & on the extreme right of our army, nearly opposite hast Foint, feeling for the rebel left. So far, we have found the enemy's works continuous and strong wherever we have attempted to approach the raironad. General Hasca's division made a recouncisance late yesterday airetoon, the result of which has not yet transpired.

As everything will be changed long before this re-hes you I may indicate the present order of the reservation of the Remarks of the Remarks of the Remarks of the several corps of the Army of the Pennes see (Major General Schoffeld. Proceeding towards the left we find the several corps of the Army of the Jennes see (Major General Schoffeld. Proceeding towards the left we find the several corps of the Army of the Pennes see (Major General Schoffeld. Proceeding towards the left we find the several corps of the Army of the extreme left the rem

The rebels seem to have a body of their militia on their extreme right; Polk's old corps (Stewart's) next; Hood's (now Coestman's) next, and Hardee's on the extreme lett. Militia are mixed in with all these bodies. It was clayton's (formerly Stewart's) division, of Hardee's corps, that was principally engaged Sunday with the Fourteenth corps. The two hundred and fifty prisoners we took all belonged to that division.

MAS THE RESHL ARMY MEEN RENTORCED?

It will not do to rely too confidently upon the statements which are frequently made concerning, rebellosses is the recent bathes. The Memphis-Atlanta 4p-path, having a case to make out against Hood, puts it at wenty two thousard since Johnston was superseded. This, probably, is the outside limit. But as those twenty-two thousand were all from the veteran rebel troops, and as we all know, from rebel chiesi documents, found after we crossed the Chattahoochee, that their veteran force was only forty six thousand strong, previous to the lattic of Peach Tree creek, it follows that, unless recently reincored, the veteran rebel forces opposed to us amount to only twenty-four thousand men. That such a force, even admitting that it was backed by forty thousand militia men, could for a single week winstand the attacks of our magnificent army is preposterous. Yet they have withstood us, and extend our laces as we may, we find them everywhere confronting us. The conclusion is nimest irrestable that the robs a wray has been related the speedy fall of Atlanta, after the battle of the 224 uit are essentially changed.

[Special correspondence of the Cheinnati Gazette.]

Che His Blance of Uroy Creek.]

[Special correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

On this Banks of Urey Cherk,
Furron Courty, Ga., August 19, 1864
It is somewhat absurd to call the combat taking place here the "Stega of Ailants," Our fortifications extend in long lines from east to west, and everywhere confronted by king lines of reach works. To break or turn the latter is probably to insert us the entire persesses in of Atkata, with the capture or destruction of a large part of the rebel army. In the meantime let the loval people of the North take courage. Atlanta being the very heart of the "confederacy," and of such primary imperation that according to the rebels themselves, its fail will ruin them, a desperate resistance was to be expected. Evender Read Read Read was placed in command on the express condition that he was to defend the place to the last and if left to himself will doubless fight for it solid he sacrifises he entire sure. In addition to the, the saministration of Jeft Layle, recling by credit involved in that of the new commander, for whose sake Jos John

ston was refleved, will make a desperate effort to sustain

But it may also be considered certain that the robel Presidest, watching his lieutenant closely, will, if the defence of Atlanta become absolutely hopeless, order him to withdraw before his army is destroyed. Terrible as would be the loss of Atlanta to the robels, the loss of one of their two great armies would be still worse; and, rather than hexard the latter alternative, liavis would order the evacuation of the city to morrow.

As low, therefore, as Atlanta can be defended under such conditions that the bulk of the robel army may at any time be withdrawn, so long will that army fish us. If affairs remain in such a condition in Virginia that Lee can spure no considerable portion of his army for the Georgia campaign the evacuation may speedily take place On the other head, if the robels can maintain their present position at Richmond and Petersburg, while at the same time they detach twonly live thousand veterns to Hood's assistance, the defence will be indefinitely prolonged. Some reinforcements have doubtless already reached Atlanta.

But, putting the case in the most favorable light for the robels, admitting that Hood can be reinforced to the extent I have mentioned, it is still as certain as any event not yet transpired can be that our magnificent and powerful army will conquer in the end. We will still press upon them everywhere with superior numbers, and to that pressure they must at last succumb, as they did at Dalton, at Reseacca, at Callas, at Kenesuw and at Peach Trecreek. Some great strike of generalship on our part may give us the robel army. But even ordinary good management must sooner or later haure us the possession of Atlanta; and this I confidently expect.

Nothing occurred yesterday save constant skirmishing everywhere, a ferce cannonade of Atlanta from the front of the Teaulisth corps, and a brief strugale on a portion of General King's line, in which the robels were driven from some time to the second of the second of the second of the feach from some strike for some later hausetted. It re

from somegrific pits.

WEATHER.

The weather is somewhat ussettled. It rained heavily yesterday morning, and for the past twenty-four hours we have been floundering in water and mud. Even while I write it is commencing to rain again.

Rebels Crossing the Cumberland River at Saflor's Rest.

CLARKSVILLE, Tenu., August 17, 1864.
About two hundred and fifty rebels crossed to the north side of the Cumberland river, at Sallor's Rest, at an early hour this morning. They are supposed to belong to

ELWS FROM THE SOUTH

Affairs in Texas.

[From the Richmond Examiner, August 18.]
We have Bouston papers of the 29th of June and 1st of July, from which we make up a summary.

In Galveston Brigadier General Hawes is in command. The butchers there are selling beef to the families of sol diers at twenty live cents a pound. The blockading squadron consists of tweive vessels.

A sudder rise in the lito Grande, caused by heavy rains, carried away five hundred bales of cotton.

Confederate finery in Houston is rising in value, and the people are selling their specie for Confederate notes, where with to may taxes.

General Kirby Smith, on the 1st day of July, was in Houston, on his way back to Shreveport from Hempstead.

Houston, on his way back to Shreveport from Hempstead.

Governor Murrah, of Texas, is hard at work for the army. He has organized a field battery and got it ready for service. He has contracted for a large number of pastois (six shooters) for the rangers. He has furnished 140,000 musket cage, and proposes to manufacture all that the army on his side of the river may need. The State has also furnished a quantity of transportation and camp equipare, and about \$49,000 worth (in specie) of clothing. The State troops for the protection of the frontier, not turned over to the Confederate government, number from six to eight thousand.

The News says—"it seems to be generally understood that General Buctuer is to take the place of General Taylor in East Louisiana, and a movement towards Missouri sake reported to be in preparation."

In the fight at Eagle Pass some Mexicans, it seems, came over and helped the Confederates. Whereupon, the Yankee Consul at Pladras Negras—one McManna—waxed wroth, and "instituted soil against the Moxicans for crossing the liess for our ausistants, contrary to international law."

Even orders issued by General Magnader it appears

ing the lines for our ansistants, contrary to international law."

From orders issued by General Magruder it appears that origadier General Drayton commands all the country west of the Colorado river. The sub-communders are Colonels byron, Ford and Bankhead, General Slaughter is General Magruder's coile of stail.

There seems to be some sort of an exchange arrangement made on the other side of the river. The same correspondent (from Cheepville 1838:—

Since the agreement for the exchange of prisoners, which was effected a few days ago, I am informed by Colonel Hardiman, now commanding the Second cavalry division, that the enemy reported nine hu dred for exchange, which included these who were captured on Mustang Island and other points in Texas last fall and winter. I have not, as yet, been able to learn any of the particulars of the exchange.

From the general tone of the papers I infer that the people of the trans Mississippi are in a sound and healthy military, political and financial condition, and are chiefly solicitous about events occurring on this side of the great river.

The Chicago Convention—The Struggle Estween the Fence Democrats and War Democrats—The President's Prociamation, &c. [From the Richmond Examiner, August 15.]

Entwent has Pence Discussed and War Democrate and War Democrate—The President's Proclammation, Sc.

Democrate—The President's Proclammation, Sc.

As the Yester Democrate Convention approaches which is to be feel at the Canado on the 20th of the menth, and many profess contractors almust fear that the country will be feel. That brilliant see mobile of the menth of the country will be feel. That brilliant see mobile of the country will be feel. That brilliant see mobile of the country will be feel. That brilliant see mobile of the country will be feel. That brilliant see mobile of the country will be feel. That brilliant see mobile of the country will be feel. That brilliant see mobile of the country will be feel. That brilliant see mobile of the country will be feel to be

Indian Outrages in the Northwest.

LEAVANWORTH, August 18, 1864.

Reliable news from the scene of the lugian outrages is source. They seem to centrel the country from a point about seventy five miles east of Fort Kearny to the forks of the Platte river, and from the Platte river to the Arkansas river. A number of trains have been captured and

STANTON'S WAR BULLETIN.

Operations on the North Side of James River.

TWO REBEL GENERALS KILLED.

Splendid Cavalry Engagement in the Sheuandeah Valley.

THE ENEMY BADLY BEATEN,

Secretary Stanton to General Dix.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, August 18-9 30 P. M.

To Major General John A. Dix:—
A despatch from General Grant, dated Monday, the 18th graph line, has just been received. He reports that the suited favorably to us, so far as it has gone; but there has cen no decisive result. The enemy has been driven back somewhat from their position of this morning, with considerable loss in killed and wounded, and about four origadior generals, Chamblirs and Gherardie, were killed number of wounded prisoners. Since moving north o wounded, owing to so much of the flyhting taking place in thick woods. The enemy have lost about as many

as have fallen into our bands. The Department has intelligence from General Sherman to half-past eleven last night, but no operations are

A despatch from General Sheridan, at Win bester, dated August 17, ten A. M., reports that General Merritt's division of cavalry attacked yesterday afternoon on the north side of corps, and Wickham and Loman's brigades of cavalry. After a very handsome cavalry fight the enemy were badly beaten, with a loss of two stands of colors, twenty four officers and two hundred and seventy etc men

In a later despatch Gen. Sheridan says:-- The cavalry engagement in front of Front Royal was splendid. It open ground. The sabre was freely used by our men. Great credit is due to Generale Merritt and Custon EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War

The Rebels in incinua.

GUERILLAS REPORTED CROSSING THE RIVER—
TORRE SPEAMERS REPORTED CATTURED—THE
LECTON CALLED TO ARMS.

[From the Evansynie Journal, Angust 15.]
About nine o'clock last night the arxivity that had existed in the city entomisted in a gennic a sarm, by the arrival of a courier from Mount Vernon, announcing that the gueriles had appeared before Shawnestown on Satureay evening, attempting to cross on the bar.

The Shawnestown artillery resulted them successfully and drave them back. They then use of down to Saime Mines, four miles below, where it is said they captured the Charmer and two other boats, supposed to be the Corrie and Gem. With the Charmer, it is said, they crossed five bundred must to the Illinous shore.

Intracdintely after the arrival of this course the alarm gues were field, and at once the Legion scrong to arms, our streets swarming with men and brist ing with hayonets. As we have always precisied, when the dancer, that has been so imminent for several weeks, was made manifest, our chigens responded with commendation premptings, and within two hours. It is states a hander under direct were promised as oppositually to have a bout with the coverage and so oppositually to have a bout with the coverage and so oppositually to have a bout with the coverage and so oppositually to have a bout with the coverage and so oppositually to have a bout with the coverage and so oppositually to have a bout with the coverage and so oppositually to have a bout with the coverage and so oppositually to have a bout with the coverage and so oppositually to have a bout with the coverage and so oppositually to have a bout with the coverage and so oppositually to have a bout with the coverage and so oppositually to have a bout with the coverage and so oppositually to have a bout with the coverage and so oppositually to have a bout with the coverage and so oppositually to have a bout with the coverage and so oppositually to have a bout with the coverage and so oppositually the coverage and so oppositions o

Biovements of Johnson's Guerlins.

Care o. 111 .. August 17, 1864. wening to provide measures for the defence of the city. An expedition has started in pursuit of Johnson's gue

This band, about five bandred strong, was at Casey ville, Ky., when last heard from. Put few of them growed the They carried off from the steamers explared by them s

considerable amount of government cattle and stores. Gunboats are now stationed at Saline bar for the pro-

Gaerillas Come to Griof in Kentucky LOUISVILLE, Ky., August 17, 1864. Three guerillas last night attempted to steal be from Mr. Cooper's residence, soven miles south of this city. Mr. Cooper, with a double barrelled shotgun, killed-

one, mertally wounded another, and the other came here Installation of the New Catholic Arch

The installation of the new Catholic Archbishop of New York, the Most Rev. John McCloskey, will take place at tensive preparations which have been made, there is no and interesting character. We gave a sketch of what was to take place on the occasion in last Sunday's edition; but, having received the official programme yesterday, we publish it this morning, for the enlightcument

THE INSTALLATION OF THE NEW ARCHESHOP.

The instellation of the Bost Rev. Dr. McCloskey as
Archivelup of New York will take place in the exthedral
on sext Sonday, its timinant, at hair-past ren o'click A. M.
The Right Rev. In: Times, Blampy of Puffaro, will offerlie as celebrant at the postulent high mass, and the
Most Rev. Archibabop McCloskey will deliver his inaugu-

Admission will be by ticket, and no person will be per-

Admission will be by ticket, and so person will be permitted to enter on the conston by the door on Mulberry street except the ciergy. This regulation will be strictly sarried out, for the sake of good order all are requested to enter by the front doors on Noti street.

A procession will take place before the services commence. It will leave the archepiscopal residence, in Mulberry street, at a quarter past ear A. M., and will proceed down Mulberry street to Prince street, through Prince to Mott street, thege to the rout of the cathedral, and enter by the middle door and up the centre asis to the sanctuary.

These who have tickets for the chairs in the middle usite will be accommended with their seats immension.

These who have tickets for the chairs in the middle alsie will be accommodated with their seats immediately after the procession enters the sanctarry.

The perhoiders of the cathedral will be entitled to their seats on that day, and, after accommodating them, everything will be done to provide for others who may be present.

The procession from the house to the cathedral will be in the following order:—

The frocessional Cross Bearer.

The locense Bearer.

The locense Bearer.

The locense Bearer.

The Most Rev. Archbishop spaulding, of Baitimore,

The Archbishop Elect, in a beautiful Canepy.

Acouytes

When the procession reaches the font of the central anise the chair will chann the Re Dews, during which the procession will be led to a beautiful throce, where the clergy will pay their first act of homage to him as their spit that anjector.

The demand for tickets is very great among Protestants as well as Catholice.